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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING METROPOLITAN HALL-JULIAN'S CONCERT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Corsican BROTHERS-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Metamora-Na-NIBLO O TOR WAY-OFERA OF THE BARRER OF SEVILLE

BURTON'S T. ATRE, Chambers street-Paul PRY-MY NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncle Tom's WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Love Chase-The

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Make Your WILL-MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRANCO-

CRRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 529 Broadway-Buckley's

GEORAMA, 366 Broadway-Panonama of the Holy HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway-PRANKENSTEIN'S PANC

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway-SLEEPING MAN. RIBNISH GALLERY, 663 Broadway-Day and Evening SIGNOR BLITZ-STUVVEBANT INSTITUTE.

CHINESE ROOMS, MS Broadway-Perham's Cift Exhi-

New York, Sunday, October 2, 1853.

The News.

The steamship America, which arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon, brought the latest telegraphi despatches from all parts of the continent of Eq rope which had been received at Liverpool up to the hour of departure. From these we learn that the utmost silence prevailed at St. Petersburg with regard to political affairs; however, the steady march of large bodies of troops towards the Turkish fromtier, combined with the positive refusal of the Czar to accept the modifications of the Sultau to the plan of settlement proposed by the neural Powers, and which, in turn, was followed by an order from the Russian commander notifying his soldiers that they were "called upon to anninilate paganism," as well as a who oppose their sacred mission, render it apparent that Russia not only anticipated but anxiously desired conflict. On the other hand, the national feeling and religious zeal of the Turks had been aroused to a degree unprecedented—they were burning to drive back the invaders. Omer Pasha was extending his lines, and had so concentrated his forces that he could in twenty-four hours bring sixty thousand men to any point of attack or defence. A most favorable account had been given of the discipline of the Turkish troops and their ability for active and effective service, by two French staff officers belonging to their army. Our London correspondent gives some information relative to this matter which will be found very interesting. The regulars are considered reliable, under any circumstances, and the volunteers are well calculated to sorely harrass the enemy and render any other assistance that may be required; consequently it is predicted that the first battles will be won by the Mussulmans. Under these circumstances, the only possible way of preserving peace will be for the Suitan to retract his modifications and accept the stipulations originally presented by England and her condittors. This policy was strenuously urged by the neutrals, and, in addition, it was said that Omer Pasha had been forbidden to commence hostilities; of any avail in face of the clamors of the Turkish people for war. The Collins steamer Baltic, which about due at this port, will doubtless bring intelli-

pending crisis. The foreign news had the effect of materially raising the prices of breadstuffs and provisions in our markets vesterday, as will be seen by our commercial report. Cotton, on the contrary, was dull and declining. In the stock market the fancies were all down, and large sales took place at a decline.

gence that will fully enlighten us concerning the

Read the graphic report of the curious scene which occurred among the politicians in the Stuyvesant Institute the other evening. Hards, softs, Egyptian antiquities, mammies and all, were there-forming one of the most extraordinary antipode in conglomerations ever before heard of.

Our Santa Fé correspondent records some interesting items relative to the politics of New Mexico. and the respective chances of Governor Lane and Padre Gallegos as candidates for election to the office of Congressional delegate. The letter is dated upon the 31st of August, and as the election did not take place until Monday, the 5th of September, we have not heard the result. Governor Meriwether is

spoken well of. Correspondents at Hamilton, Bermuda, have furnished us with melancholy but accurate details of the progress of the yellow fever down to the latest date, viz., 24th of September. The death of the Acting Governor, Colonel Philipotts, is alluded to with regret, and a sketch of his military career given. Colonel Robe, his successor in command of the troops, is also dead, with many others, both officers and civilians. As the colony is wishout a Governor a sort of interregnum has ensued. The mortality reports and commercial news will be read with inter-

General Tailmadge, whose obituary has been already given, was buried yesterday in the Second ne Cemetery, the funeral rites having been previously solempized at Grace Church, according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Attention is directed to the additional particulars, given in another column, relative to Capt. Gibson, whose unjustifiable imprisonment by the Dutch authorities at Batavia recently caused so much sensa tion in this country.

As the winter approaches the health of the city improves. Last week the total number of deaths in New York was 396, showing a decrease of 52 on the mortality of the previous week. The deaths from summer complaints are not so numerous. There were 55 deaths from consumption, 30 from conval sions, 13 from congestion of the brain, 15 from diarrhoea, 32 from dysentery, and 10 from typhus fever. The mortality among children was, as usual, greater than among grown persons. No less than

127 died under one year, and 226 under ten years There were 25 cases of stillborn, 7 of premature birth, and 9 of malformation. Of the deceased 179 were natives of the United States, 80 of Ireland, 20 of Germany, 3 of England, and 7 of Scotland. A despatch from New Orleans states that only fif teen persons were reported to have died of vellage fever in that c'ty during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, and that there were but six deaths from the same cause at Mobile within the same period; consequently, the general health of those cities may be considered as pretty nearly reestablished. Strangers and sesentees, however.

should be cautious about venturing into them before

frest has entirely driven off the epidemic, which is

NEW YORK HERALD. climsted to recommence its fatal work. The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the past week was one bundred and eighty-three, being a decrease of, fifteen on the mortality of the previous seven

Our inside pages contain two very interesting letters from London relative to the politics and gossip of Europe; Spain as a Defaulter and Filibustero; a comparison between the Hotels of England and the United States; Boston correspondence; a variety of Commercial, Political, Religious, Theatrical, and Miscellaneous News. &c.

The World in Eighteen Hundred and Fifty

It has long been a more or less universally recognized idea, that in the life of man there were a certain number of stages, or turning points, when his whole physical nature underwent a change. These points were denominated climacterics. If we were to conceive the same theory applied to humanity as a unit, we might well imagine that it has been of late approaching one of those climacteries. The current year has been, indeed, pregnant of remarkable events; and at the moment we write society in various quarters of the world is in a process of fermentation from various causes, the ultimate tendencies of which man's finite understanding would in vain essay to estimate. Suffice it for us to enumerate what is passing throughout the world, and leave each of our readers to draw on his own imagination for the effects which those several movements are calculated to produce.

In the two most populous quarters of the world-where civilization has had her earliest, lengest, and most favored home, and where mankind has made the greatest progress in intelligence and refinement—the established order of things is menaced with violent dissolution. Europe and Asia are now in a transition state; the ancient landmarks which either has maintained for ages are being removed; the barriers of wrong and prejudice are being swept away before the tide of renovated and regenerated humanity; and the struggle, whose result is no longer doubtful, is maintained with equal desperation between the conflicting principles of progress and retrogression.

The last tidings received from Europe are pregnant with meaning to him who would read aright the world's book and trace cause and effect. The Cossack and the Turk are about to engage in a war wherein the worst elements of fanaticism and barbarity would be brought into play. The other great Powers of that Continent have expended months of diplomacy in the vain endeavor to reconcile the dissensions between the Sultan and the Czar, well knowing that hostilities being once commenced it would be impossible for them to resist the current of involved interests which would draw them into the vortex of war. And revolution is biding its time, waiting for the auspicious moment to arrive when the armies of the despots shall be engaged, to strike an effective blow and make a concerted movement for popular freedom.

Another feature in the European intelligence which has a tendency to hasten the crisis is the alarming scarcity of food. A partial famine is dreaded, and riots arising from that cause have already taken place in some of the Continental cities. Experience has taught that periods of searcity are the most dangerous to governments. as discontent and rebellion are very apt at such seasons to be manifested by the masses. And last, if not worst scourge of all, the Asiatic cholera bas again made its appearance in several parts of the Continent.

In Asia events of no less magnitude and importance are transpiring. The dynasty which has so long ruled the great Chinese empire is tottering to its fall. The barriers which have for centuries shut out that nation from communion and fellowship with the rest of the world are being violently broken down by its own people, at length awakened to their true interests and rights; and soon, if the revolution progresses successfully to the end, China, with its three hundred and fifty million of lababitants, will have become an active constituent part of the family of nations. The islands of Japan will probably also be soon found departing from their antiquated, barbarous system of exclusiveness, and joining China in the march of progress and humanity. Asia, too, like Europe, is not exempt from the scourges of tamine and pestilence.

As to Africa, there are no marked changes in its condition. But, nevertheless, we may well cherish the belief that with the French colony of Algeria spreading civilization on its northern borders, the English colony of the Cape of Good Hope at the south, and the republic of Liberia on the western coast, that great unknown continent is yet destined to resume once more its ancient greatness.

While the Old World is thus seen engaged in a struggle to emerge from the gloom of despotism, ignorance, and barbarity, we have goed cause to congratulate ourselves on the freedom and happiness which we enjoy, and the vast expansion to which we have attained and are attaining in all the paths of a nation's progress. And yet even the United States is not entirely free from the danger of becoming involved in the war which is now impending over the nations of Europe. However, its re sults we can have no fear of, and feel assured that so far as we are concerned the rights of

humanity will not suffer. We commenced this article by stating our belief that mankind was approaching one of its climacteries. Not only in the political view of affairs we have glanced at is this indicated. but it is no less so, perhaps, in the remarkable events which have characterized this epoch. Tremendous hurricanes have recently swept over the globe, carrying devastation in their path. Earthquakes have been alarmingly frequent, violent, and destructive to life and property. Shipwrecks and railroad disasters have been more than usually numerous and terrible; harvests have failed in many portions of the earth; yellow fever has raged with frightful virulence in South America, the West India islands, and the coasts of our Southern States; and now cholera comes to add its horrors to swell the list. Let us hope and trust that the all-wise and omnipotent Providence who rules over and directs the universe will evolve out of these sufferings and movements of humanity a new era of freedom and happiness to man-

THE PARTIES-OUR NOVEMBER SCRUB RACK-Our election for State officers and members the Legislature in November promises to be the most amusing scrub race with which we have been blest for many years.

First, there are the "free democracy," or Simon-pure free soilers and abolitionists with their independent ticket. Next we have the two branches of the "fierce democracie," each with separate candidates. State and coun new merely awaiting a fresh supply of the unac. ty. Then the whige are to play an important

hand in the business, either upon a general ticket of their own, or two tickets, or with no tickets at all, as the question may be determined at Syracuse on the 5th. Then, again, the Women's State Temperance Society have organized a plan of operations whereby all the candidates of all parties in the field are to be closely cross-examined on the gin, rum. whiskey and lager bier question, and a general turn-out is to be made of the temperance women to the polls on election day in behalf of the candidates of the Maine Liquor law. This movement is to be carried out in every hole and corner of the State, and the work, we understand, is going on now in the circulation of temperance tracts broadcast over the commonwealth. In co-operation with this enterprise the Temperance Alliance of this city, an active body of Maine law men, have held a preparatory meeting, from which it is manifest that they intend to make the said law the special test on Manhattan Island and its suburbs on Long Island. Then there is the party of Big Thunder and his five thousand voters of the anti-rent districts to be taken into the general estimate. Now, with all these materials in active exercise in the election of November. can anyhody venture even to guess at the general result. We defy the most finished graduate in spiritual manifestations to give us an estimate that will begin to hold water on election day.

The fact is that both the old parties, in this State at least, are substantially broken up, root and branch. There may possibly be a reunion of the whigs for this election and no further; but even that is exceedingly doubtful The determination of their October convention, however, being necessary to complete the existing confusion. we are cheerfully waiting the issue. We think, notwithstanding, that quite enough is known to justify every man in the State to vote his own ticket, upon his own responsibility, from the best materials that he can find among those who are up for the popular suffrages, because some of them will undoubtedly be cleated, though but a tenth of twentieth art of the aggregate vote of the State is cast. Cold water will be the ruling question-first, in relation to our canals, and secondly, in reference to the practical introduction oi the Maine Liquor law. Brandy has been raised in our metropolitan refectories to ten cents a glass; but let the man accustomed to drink it ad libitum in the exercise of his civil liberties look sharp after the Women's State Temperance organization and the Temperance Alliance of this city or they are gone.

The only conclusions which may be definitely anticipated in this scrub election are-first, the success of our canal enlargements; and, secondly, the triumph of the Maine Liquor law. All the rest is completely befogged in the general "noise and con asion." It is a free fight, and the more the merrier. Whigs to the rescue! but don't for get the Maine Liquor law. The rise of breadstuffs will tell tremendously in the rural districts.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVERY AGITATION-QUES-TIONS FOR ALL COMPROMISE MEN .- We have been admonished, from the threatenings of the free soil organs, that the time for the disbanding of the anti-slavery organization has not yet arrived; because-

First-The territory of Nebraska, now being rapidly settled by the Missourians, will proba bly ask of Congress a territorial government involving the prohibition or introduction of slavery.

Second-The project of dividing the State of California, with the view of making the southern half a slaveholding territory, is not yet abandoned

Third-It is highly probable that we shall soon have to make governmental provision for another slice from Mexico.

Fourth-As for Cuba, its acquisition being considered an imperative requisition of mani-

And upon every one of these territorial issues there must inevitably come up the everlasting contest upon the slavery question. In view of these prospective acquisitions and territorial changes, is it not abundantly manifest that the compromises of 1850 are still the living and paramount issues of the day. And does not the omission of any allusion to our expected acquisitions of further territory by the soft shell democratic Syracuse convention leave a loop-hole for the return to the Buffalo platform when the exigency shall require? Union men, compromise men, of all parties, reflect upon these things, and act accordingly. Before the close of the present administration we may have to fight over again the fearful battle of the compromise measures. We have not secured a treaty of peace upon the slavery question between the North and the South. It is but an armistice.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HOTELS-OUR SUPE-BIORITY .- We print in to-day's paper two articles from leading English journals, relative to travelling in England and America and the hotel systems of both countries. It is a wellknown fact that at least one-fifth of our population are always travelling-that Americans are never satisfied until they have seen everything worth looking at--and that this great rush of migratory population in this country has brought our hotel system to such a degree o perfection. Look at the splendid hotels of New York. On Broadway alone, between the Battery and Prince street, we have ten first class hotels, capable of accommodating three thou sand persons. These accommodations are not equal to the demand; several hotels are to be enlarged, and several new ones are now in the process of preparation, including the Lafarge House, which is to be opened on the first of December. During the month of August the receipts of one of these hotels exceeded sixty thousand dollars, and its balance sheet showed a clear profit during the year of ninety thousand dollars. These facts show the reason why so much capital is invested in hotels in this country, and why they are so excellent. The people support them-the people encourage them. In England the hotels are only patronized by the higher classes; and at one (Mivart's) no person is accommodated unless he wears a title or is attached to an embassy. The articles to which we have referred set forth very plainly the difference between the hotel systems in both countries. That Englishmen see this, and desire to remedy it, has been long known to us As additional testimony we quote from a pri vate letter, written by Mr. D. D. Howard, formerly of the Irving House, to a friend in this

Since coming to Europe, I have been again and

while. I beg you will present my kindest regards to those of my triends engaged in the business, and say to them that I hear, with much pleasure, from foreigners, that the American hotels are the best in the world. I knew it before, but it is pleasant in a foreign land to have the truth told of us once in a

Really, we must do something for England and France. We must spare them a Coleman a Stetson, a Leland. a Degroot. or a Treadwell It is positively shocking that we should enjoy so much and they be obliged to get nothing at all and pay so much money for it. We must send some of our enterprising American hotel proprietors to London and Paris. They ought to be astonished by the sight of an Astor, a Saint Nicholas, a Prescott, or a Metropolitan There is a fortune for somebody who is willing to secure it and benefit the benighted denizens of Albion or "la-belle France." at the same time? It's a fine opening-don't all speak at

THE ERA OF PURGATION.—OUR PUBLIC MEN

THE CONVESSIONAL .- The definition of repent

ance is wide and discursive. The sinner who murders his wife and six children " under circumstances of the most revolting barbarity repents upon the scaffold-he is translated to realms of bliss-and we are told that there is more joy in Heaven over him than over ninety and nine just men who never were barbarous never murdered their wives, and allowed their children, in any "given" number, to die in the natural way. Thus unthinking scoffers say that the only way to get to Heaven is to commit some atrocity for the special purpose of repentance. This is dangerous logic, and does not follow from the premises laid down. It is well for the world and the cause of religion that the examples are not more frequent, otherwise we might be apt to say that in affairs of this kind the motive was the first thing to be looked at-that repentance through fear could not be effectual at the last great day, when all our worldly accounts are to be balanced in the great book above. Of late public attention has been attracted to the spectacle of repentance for political errors, the actors being some of our most prominent statesmen and the subject being the eternal one-slavery. The spectacle was not a novel one; it has been well got up several times in England, from different motives, the actors being "F. M., the Duke." Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lyndhurst, and others of less note. The body politic is condensed in the leaders of the great parties. This must always be the case in constitutional governments. Well, then, the body politic is like the human body-its secretions become dry, its digestion over-tasked, and various departures from physiological rules entail various miseries. The remedy is the same in both cases. The human body is purged practically-the body politic goes through with the same operation theoretically. Recently we have had several noble examples; the manner in which strong purgatives have been swallowed by our public men has been most heroic, and the effect produced has been productive of much good to them, much satisfaction to their adherents, much healthy amusement to that great body vulgarly known as "outsiders," who read the HERALD. enjoy the jokes, and take no sides. Such a thunderstorm is not often witnessed, and the political atmosphere has been most beautifully cleared. The first patient under the great physician, public opinion. was the Hon. John A Dix. How beautifully the purge worked upon the Sub-Treasurer's political system. The effect was magical: away went all his supposed abolition notions-away went his opposition to the compromises of 1850-and we find the Hon. Mr. Dix assuring a "triend in Georgia" that he is now all right. He is perfectly clear-the medicine has done its work. Mr. Dix is received as one of the elect, and the rejoicing is greater than it was over the ninety and seven hunkers who held the convention in the Globe Hotel at Syracuse. Something must certainly

Who is the next patient? He who at Baltimore, went for Mr. Cass to the last-he who declined the Presidency in spite of the prayers of the hunkers of New York and the bouquets of the ladies of Baltimore (all good Cass hunkers.)-Daniel S. Dickinson is purged of the Wilmot provise. He says he never swallowed it: but if he did the "blue pills" of bunkerism purged it from him long ago! Ah! how wonderful is such a medicine. The physician-in-ordinary to the Thane of Cawdor, who could not "minister to a mind diseased." would have had but a small practice in these latter days!

How cheering is the spectacle when a new actor comes upon the scene! How anxiously is the public eye riveted upon the Collector of the port of New York, who in a letter which for torce, spirit terseness and directness would not suffer in comparison with the best of Junius, cuts barnburnerism entirely, reads all the Van Burenites out of his political companionship, and throws himself before the world in the attitude of one who not only supports the compromises but actually admires them. He never said or wrote anything differently, but lest anything that he has written may be misco strued, he states so plainly that it cannot be mistaken his precise opinion upon whatever is interesting to political readers at the present day. Ah! glorious medicine-how do we reverence thee and the hunker physicians who so

unsparingly apply thee! The whigs have been no less active, and the medicine has not been without its effects upon the Thurlow Weed men, the Fillmore men, and the men of the Express. How cheering is such a spectacle! How good it is to know that everybody we thought was wrong turns out to be right, and if anybody has done anything wrong he repents-he shows a willingness to be forgiven, which should be met in a Christian spirit. Yes, let everybody be forgiven-let everybody be bappy-let everybody rejoice in the assurance that the mind has been freed-the public is satisfied, nobody else should complain. We don't. We rather like it. Let the fun go on. The medicine works so well that it should not be given up just as the fun begins. Keep at work. As Mr. Cushing would say "march! march!! march!!!" Let us see where we are and then begin anew.

THE ORGAN WITH A DEMI-SEMI-QUAVER.-The Washington Union bas read so many papers out of the democratic party, and back again into it, as to cause serious embarrassment to exist in the public mind as to which papers are orthodox and which must be considered hetrodox. The Evening Post. for instance, was read out of the church some months ago; but it is now understood to be back again into favor, and is the recipient of government advertisements Now this uncertainty as to the status of the different papers is very annoying to the office holders and office expectants, for there are the engage again in the hotel business; but I have to variably declined positively an botel upon a grand scale, either in London or here (Paris). * * As you walk around among the hotele, once in a in public one of the excommunicated journals, holders and office expectants, for there are

thinking he is all right, when, if the poor devil only knew the fact, he was sending his political coul somewhere by reading heretical doctrine. secording to the flat of "my grandmother's Gazette." the Washington Union. To obviate this difficulty we respectfully suggest that that distinguished journal publish a special edict. say twice a week. (after the manner of a commercia list.) quoting the "court" value of the several papers, and thus informing the whole world in a brief, satisfactory, and reliable manner, at short intervals, where true doctrines can be picked up to date.

The Fine Arts.

FOWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE. The great historical picture by Powell, of Cincin nati, representing the discovery of the Mississipp river by Hernando de Soto, will be opened to-mor o the public in the late exhibition room of the late Art Union, in Broadway.

This picture was painted by order of Congress the act authorizing it specially delegated Mr. Powel for the work, as a Western man, and directed him to select some Western subject identified with our coun try's history for his canvass, leaving the particular theme to his own discretion. The painting being intended to fill the vacant panel in the rotunde of the Capitol, at Washington, it was thought fit, a all the others of the circle were representations scenes lying east of the Alleghanies, that this on should be specially dedicated to the West, and given to a Western artist. The result is the magnificent chef d'aucre which will be opened for exhibition to-

Before proceeding to a brief description of this pler did work, a few words concerning the subjec delineated, may, perhaps, be useful to some of our readers. The discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto involves one of the most interesting volumes of the early explorations in North America by the chivalry of Spain, when Spain was a power in th earth, and her soldiers, excepting their bigoted cruelty to the Indians, were the living realities, in courage and gallantry, of the steel-clad knights of the dark ages. Hernando de Soto, (sometimes called Ferdinand

de Soto,) as Governor of Cuba, had received the title

of Marquis of Florida, from Charles V. when, with nearly a thousand men raised in Spain, he undertook the fermal occupation of the peninsula to which he owed his title. Ten ships were fitted out in Spain to carry out his troops and necessary stores, and they sailed from San Lucar for Cuba in April, 1059. On the 10th may, the same yo or De Soto, as we shall call him, sailed from Havana on his Florida expedition, with nine vessels, nin hundred men, besides sailors, two hundred and thir-teen horses, and a herd of swine. On the 30th May he arrived in the bay of Espiritu Santa or the Holy Spirit, (Tampa Bay) where he landed three hundred men and pitched his camp, but being attacked by a large force of Apalaches (known to us as the warlike Seminoles,) he was compelled to retire. He, however, landed again with his whole available force, including a detachment of priests and friars, and several pieces of heavy artillery. But De Soto was not satisfied with the simple occupation of Florida. As an officer of Pizarro in his dashir g and stirring adventures in Peru, he had seen too much of the wild romance of Indian warfare to be content with the monotony of a mere military experiment at colonization. So, with a vague expectation of dis coveries of gold among the aborigines, he set out due west, with his army of some six hundred men including many a distinguished Spanish hidalgo who had joined him and his fortunes for the love of adventure. After numerous bloody battles with the Indians in his route, in one of which two thousand of, the natives were slain, and nearly a hundred of the Spaniards, De Soto, in August, 1542, reached the Mississippi river on the bluff (if our memory serves us,) now known as Natchez on-the Hill, and he only elevated point on the river for bundreds of m'les in either direction. We shall pursue this unortunate adventure no farther, for here we are brought to the historical incident to which we are indebted for this painting, the immediate subject

Mr. Powell has selected the moment when De Soto and his cavaliers from the hill got the first full view of the broad exganse of the father of waters and if he has not made the most of his canvass that could be crowded into it without discord, we are much mistaken. Beginning in the centre, the mail clad hero of the picture, upon a fiery white horse, is strikingly conspicuous. Behind him are his subor-dinate chieftains on horseback, splendidly caparisoned, according to the Spanish warlike fashions of that day. In the midst of them, upon a patient donkey in regal harness, is a white friar. The eyes of all this party, with a general expression of intense satisfaction, are fixed upon the river, the friar having his hands and eyes uplifted in devout thanks giving. Behind this group, to the left, follow the mailed and helmeted warriors of the expedition their bristling spears and battle axes, in lengthened array, stretching back till lost in the misty woodsthus leaving upon the imagination a vivid impres sion of a powerful force still behind, though invisible to the eye.

To the right, upon a plateau, on the immediate river bank, is a cluster of four Indian tents fantas tically frescoed with barbaric devices. By the side of these tents stand a group of Indian warriors, in the most striking war costumes of their tribe. An old chief is reaching forward the pipe of peace to the wonderful invaders of his lands with an air and bear ing of profound humility. Another is looking on with fixed amazement at the terrible intruders, while a younger warrior is resolutely gazing at De Soto with determined stolidity. In front of these warriors are two Indian damsels, nearly naked, and finished to the highest perfection of Indian beauty, reclining upon the ground, with some baskets of corn, ducks and other peace-offerings lying before them, to the acceptance of which they are vainly endeavoring to gain De Soto, for his eyes are fixed upon the Mississippi.

In the immediate foreground to the right, a group of weatherbeaten and wounded soldiers are gathered. Some of them are placing a cannon in battery for the protection of the camp. One of these has a white har dkerchief fied over an ugly cut in his forehead. A nother old campaigner is sitting down, bandaging his damaged leg, while another, dusky and rusty with bard usage, is holding his helmet before his eyes, while looking out upon the great river, their outlet o the sea and to home. Next to this group in he foreground is a pile of small arms of the style of that time, some of the exact patterns of which may now be seen in the Crystal Palace, sent over from the Tower of London by Queen Victoria. These arms are resting upon the camp chest, which is almost as strongly anded with iron as one of our salamander safe To the right of this is a group of the ministers of the Catholic faith, planting an immense cross, formed of two parts of a tree with the bark on, with a small figure of the crucified Saviour nailed upon it. The boly brothers are lifting the cross into the hole which has been dug to receive it. One of them has his two foredogers upon it, while reading from an antique book the service of the occasion. The veteran who has dug the hole is resting upon the ground, with his shovel by his side. Thus, extendng along the foreground of the picture, we have the whole story of the Spanish conquests in Ame rica illustrated, in the capnon and the cross, the cross always being planted and consecrated, as the first duty of a Spanish encampment, while the cannon and the arquebus as unfaitingly brought up

In the background, to the right, we see the ample Mississippi, with the dim unmeasured country beyend it. Fowards the opposite bank some green islands are visible, while far up, on this side, we de tect another village of the red men, its inhabitants apparently unconscious of the proximity of the dreadful invaders of their country.

The composition of this picture, the grouping, the erawing of the figures, and the costumes, &c., the

coloring, the lights and the shades, to our judgment are charmingly barmonions and true. We doubt not from the three or four years of study and labor of the artist, that every hing, including the royal banper, and one or two Moorish warriors in this picture, is historically true, and true to nature. To crown all, the tout ensemble is full of life, spirit, chivalry, poetry, and beauty. There is nothing awkward, or heavy, or strained about it; everything in it is easy,

though intensely graphic and spirited. In reducing his figures below the colossal size of those of the other pictures in the rotunda, Mrs Powell has gained an immense advantage in space; and when we consider that the picture is to stand only four feet from the ground, he loses nothing in its individual effects.

The gallery of the rotunds will now be complete. Its paintings, all of uniform size, will consist of-

1. The Declaration of Independence.

2. The Capitulation at Saratoga

3. The Capitulation at Yorktown. 4. Washington resigning his Commission at Au-

apolis, all by Trumbull. 5. The Baptism of Pecahontas, by Chapman.

6. The Embarkation of Pilgrims at Delft Haven,

The Landing of Columbus by Vanderlyn.
 De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi, by

Powell.

In addition to this picture, Mr. Powell will also exhibit with it his original portraits, painted in Paris, from life, of Abd el-Kader, Lamartine, Alexander Dumas, Pierre Leroux, and Eugene Sue; and last, though not least, his copy from the original of Paul Verro nese, in the Louvre, of the "Marriage in Cana of Galilee," done for the Maryland Historical Society. We should say that such a collection around the magnificent painting of De Soto, ought to attract the

More American and Canadian Ralireads, It will be seen from the report of our Commis sioner in Canada, that the inhabitants of Bytown and Prescott have agreed to advance a sum sufficient to complete the railroad which will connect the more distant portion of the Ottowa country with the United States, the productions of which extensive and fertile region must, to a considerable extent, find their way to New York by the way of Lake Champlain; and when the road from Ogdensburg to Rome is opened—for which a company has been formed, and the principal part of the stock subopened between New York and Bytown: a straight ine drawn between the two places, passing near

ouca. The distance from Ogdensburg to Rome by the proposed route is a little over one hundred and twenty miles. A large proportion of Western produce which asses through Ogdensburg is forwarded to New

York in preference to Boston in consequence of the greater cheapness of freight, as it can be taken on board at Rouse's Point, and landed here in lake craft, whether it be light or heavy, at six dollars per ton from Ogdensburg, while that which is destined for the Boston market is charged, light freight \$7 80, and heavy, \$11. Three passenger and the same number of freight

trains leave and arrive at Ogdensburg every day in connection with New York and Boston; and one hundred and fifty tons of manufactured goods are forwarded daily by nine propellers and steamers; the former passing through the Welland canal, and calling at the various points on Lakes Eric and Michigan; and the latter calling at the principal ports on the British and American sides of Lake Outario. as high as Hamilton and Lewiston.

A large quantity of foreign goods passes through Ogdensburg for ports in Western Canada, which are forwarded from New York and Boston; and this year a considerable amount of tea and sugar has been sent from New York in bond, the barges from this city unloading at Rouse's Point, and their cargoes being immediately put on board the cars for Ogdensburg, where they are shipped for their ports of destination.

The freight of a barrel of flour from Detroit to Ogdensburg is from thirty to thirty-five cents; from Ogdensburg to Boston it is fifty cents, and to New York from forty to forty-two. After the commencement of October the charge is proportionably in-creased, on account of the additional risk at a late period of the year. Wheat is also sent to the New York market for fourteen cents, and to Boston for

seventeen.
It is further proposed to open a more direct line from Chambly, opposite Montreal, to Stanstead and Derby, near the province line—the former being in Canada, and the latter in Vermont—which will con nect with the terminus of the Passumpsic Railroad at Johnsbury, thus establishing a more direct route between Montreal and New York, via the New Haven line. The distance from Stanstead to Chambly and Longueuil, the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, opposite Montreal, is one hundred and six miles; and a bill passed the Canadian Legis lature during its last session authorizing the formation of a company to open the proposed road. The people of Derby have already subscribed \$200,000 for that object; and, about a fortnight since, a public meeting was held at one of the townships interested in the undertaking at which the Hon-Mr. Baxter, of Vermont, and the Attorney General, of Lower Canada, (who is a member of the govern ment,) were present, who strenuously advocated the contemplated line, and who proposed that the county of Stafford, in which they were assembled, should effect a guarantee on behalf of the county for \$100,000 in aid of the undertaking, through their Municipal Council-an example which would. doubtless, be fellowed by the other counties on the

MERCANTILE LIBRARY OF SAN FRANCISCO .- We had occasion in our reports of the Librarians' Convention, to state that a new library had been established very recently in San Francisco. It is an evidence that even in the midst of the increasing wealth of that city, the people there are not unmindful of its intellectual wants, and are taking most energetic means to have them supplied. The officers of the association appeal in a circular to the generosity of their countrymen in all parts of the Union, to assist them in their praiseworthy endeavors, and address themselves particularly to the editors of newspapers, publication offices, literary and scientific institu as well as legislative bodies. Adams & Co. have generously offered to send forward all donations to the association free of charge.

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARCTIC.-The Collins steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, left at noon yesterday for Liverpool, with 109 passengers.

The Turf. UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING. ay, Oct. 1—Trotting match, \$500, mile heats, under the saddle.

Selim won very easily, taking the lead at the start, and increasing the opening between him and Charley to the end, winning each heat by between sixty and seventy yards. Dutch Charley was the favorite previous to the start at two to one. After the first heat 100 to 40 was offered in favor of Selim. It was an unpleasant day, and but few persons were at the track to witness the race.

Police Intelligence.

IN THE CASE OF DON CARLOS DE CASTRO—SUFFOSED MISTAKE IN THE PERSON ARRESTED. The young man Camolli Von Alten, (whose arrest we noticed in yesterday's HERALD.) is still detained in custody, although up to a late hour on Saturday evening, not a particle of evidence or adidavits had been adduced

not a particle of evidence or affidavits had been adduced implicating him in the matters imputed against him.

We are now led to believe, from circumstances within our knowledge, that the police have been mistaken by the extraordinary resemblance of Von Atten to that of the real person whom the accusation is to meet. The person who has passed by the cognomen of Don Carlos do Castro is another man. The fig. beyond a doubt, a much older person than the individual new under arrest. It is a most remarkable case of identity and to show how much Alten resembles the man. Don Carlos de Castro, a physician from Tallahassee, Florida, who had attended De Castro when at that place, called at the Chief's office, saw Alten, and has pronounced him to be the man. Others have identified him in this city in a similar manner, from the strong likeness, and have prenounced him to be Castro. The case will be more fully investigated on Monday, and, no doubt, the mistake will be made manifest.